

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Monday Morning, Feb. 17, 1862.

Copper Mining.

Copper mining promises to become ere long a leading branch of industry in both colonies. Our long lines of coast, and our navigable rivers open up a vast field in which the labor of the copper miner and the money of the capitalist may be invested. Indications of copper are found everywhere in the extensive archipelago that commences at the mouth of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and stretches northward to the islands that skirt Russian America. From 54° 40' to the Straits of Fuca there is a coast in British territory many thousands of miles in extent, which it will take generations to fully explore and reveal the full extent of its mineral wealth. The value of this coast and its minerals are as yet unappreciated; but the time will come when it will prove a mint of wealth—be a hive of industry. Copper discoveries to be valuable at this early period in our colonial history—in the absence of railroads for the cheap and expeditious transportation of ore from the interior to a shipping port—have to be found contiguous to navigable rivers or near the sea coast. If found remote from navigation the cost of transportation in wagons or pack-trains, with wages as high as with us, would render the working of copper veins unprofitable—the veins practically worthless. The value then of an almost interminable coast, with its endless indentations, harbors, inlets and canals, and its innumerable islands may be easily recognised, and by none more quickly than by the copper miner. For it will be a long time before our copper ores will be rendered into pure copper here; consequently England will be the market in which to sell our merchantable ores. Hence the nearer copper mines are to a point accessible to ocean-going vessels the more valuable they are. Even many inferior ores—low per centage—will pay to work if there be no land transportation—if shipped at the mines.

No winter employment for miners—no winter diggings—has long been felt as a great drawback to our industry. Working four or six months in the gold fields, and spending the balance of the year in pleasure, or, what is worse, in idleness without being able to afford it, is not turning our productive power to advantage. In the absence of the discovery of winter diggings—tunnel diggings—digging that can be worked longer than those of Cariboo, or mines similarly situated—the copper mines of the coast, which are fast rising in importance, deserve serious attention and encouragement. If opened and developed, they would not only provide employment to great numbers the year round, but when the gold mining season closed, the unsuccessful or the industrious could resort to the copper mines for profitable employment. In fact they would operate like the various kinds of gold diggings do in California. There, when driven out of the mines situated high up in the Sierra Nevada by the season, the miner descends to below the winter snow line, and either finds a winter claim or gets employment on the claims of others. There they enjoy a continuous market for labor, and a continuous yield of gold. And thus, with copper mining an established branch of our industry, we would have a new market for labor, and our productive power constantly engaged in the creation of wealth. Even miners might in companies work copper in winter and send their partners to the gold fields in the spring. We need only take an instance—a late one—the discovery of a copper district—Copperopolis, in Calaveras, California—to illustrate the hive of industry which copper mining creates within a brief period. At Copperopolis, in July last, there were only two tents. At the end of the year there were twenty-five houses and others in course of erection, and town lots selling at from \$500 to \$600. In one of the principal claims there were from 150 to 200 men constantly employed, their wages \$40 to \$50 and board. In July the amount of ore taken out was estimated at 1000 tons a month; and in August 1000 men were employed in the copper district round about in prospecting and opening copper leads. A twelfth interest has sold as high as \$2000. Five companies had shipped to England and the Eastern States up to October, 1629 tons, which had to be transported by land 33 miles to Stockton for shipment to San Francisco. The average of the ore of Copperopolis is 36 per cent. Besides all this there were several new towns springing up in the neighborhood dependent on the copper industry. With an illustration like this before us of what copper can do, in a brief period, we may readily infer what a change would be wrought in this Island, at Queen Charlotte's, and on the Coast of British Columbia, were our copper veins rendered productive. Once fairly started the whole coast would swarm with vessels carrying prospectors, supplying miners, or carrying the ore to market, whilst the agriculture of this Island, the Lower Fraser, or the valleys that skirt the inlets of British Columbia and those behind the coast range, where access could be had to mines on the coast, would receive a corresponding stimulus. Other

branches of industry would also spring up—other mines be rendered profitable.

It is not an idle assumption, a foundationless statement, that copper exists up and down the length and breadth of our coast. We know it exists. We know it is widely diffused. We have seen specimens from the west and east coast of this Island, from the north and south end of Queen Charlotte's, from many points on the coast of British Columbia. There is no doubt of its existence, and in abundance. Yet one of the measures that ought to be attended to should be the appointment of a Provincial Geologist who would survey the coasts with a view to the development of our mineral resources, and with instructions to publish semi-annual reports, pointing out the localities of his mineral discoveries. But what we want even more than that, is a law touching the taking up and holding of copper veins—a law that would stimulate individual enterprise to discovery, and the development of copper mines. More probably would be done by such a law through individual explorations and investment of capital and labor, than by a regiment composed of geologists—the latter would supply a scientific exploration that would amply repay the cost.

In a previous issue we took occasion to show that the law as it now exists in this and the sister Colony gives the ownership of copper to the Crown wherever found in Crown lands. That when copper is found in private land—whether such land has been pre-empted or purchased of the Government, or purchased of pre-emptors—it is private property—as much so as the vegetation, the rocks or the soil. Such being the state of the existing law, the fear is that pre-emption will go on till the copper veins of the entire coast will fall entirely into the hands of a few speculators. Already matters are tending in such a direction. But so long as the law allows men with capital, or men without capital, to pre-empt copper veins by preempting the land, just so long will it be done, and no blame can be attached to them for doing so. They do nothing more than take advantage of a privilege which the law confers upon them; and they would be scarcely admitted into the circle of prudent business men if they refused. The evil to guard against is a policy that throws the copper-bearing lands into the hands of a few and ostracises the many from any participation except as dependents, as lessees and laborers. Even the offer of Government to lease copper veins to individuals or companies by the quarter section is surely not in harmony with the pre-emption laws. A lease would conflict with the pre-emption laws. Suppose Company A. leases from Government a vein of copper with its spurs, angles, dips, &c., &c., embracing an area of 150 acres in this Colony, or 160 acres in British Columbia, and invests capital in the opening of the vein. Notwithstanding the Government lease, Mr. B. goes to the nearest magistrate in British Columbia, or the Surveyor General here, and records the 150 or 150 acres, as the case may be, the same land that was leased to Company A. The Pre-emption Proclamations having the force and effect of law permits him to do it without any consultation with the Government. If Mr. B. be the secret agent of a wealthy company of course he will litigate his claim till he wins, till he ousts the lessees of the Crown. For it cannot be admitted for a moment that the Crown would notify its subjects that they may pre-empt where they please, and yet practically prevent them by issuing leases. Every interpretation of law or equity would consequently be against the Crown issuing leases of copper veins till the pre-emption laws be changed.

OREGON.—Thousands of cattle have died in Oregon from the severity of the weather. Beef at Portland is eight and nine cents per pound on the hoof.

MARTIAL LAW.—It was rumored when the Cortes left San Francisco that martial law was to be proclaimed the next day in that city.

CARIBOO MAP.—Messrs. Hibben & Carswell has laid on our table a very valuable map of British Columbia, the best ever published.

SHOT AT.—Mr. Clarke, a warrant officer of the gunboat Forward, was shot at yesterday, about 1 o'clock p.m., by an Indian, as he was walking along Esquimalt Road near Pemberton's Folly. The ball whistled close by Mr. C.'s ear, and although he made instant search in the adjoining bushes, no trace of the perpetrator could be found.

FROM BARCLAY SOUND.—The schooner Meg Merrilles arrived from Barclay Sound on Saturday. The weather at the Sound was extremely fine when she left and the ice and snow thawing rapidly. The Prince of the Seas had arrived at the mills and the True Briton had sailed for England. The Sound is clear of ice.

ROOF ON FIRE.—The roof of the Metropolitan Lodging House, Yates street, took fire on Saturday evening from a defective stovepipe. Timely discovery and application of a few buckets of water extinguished the flames without causing a general alarm.

POLICE COURT.—On Saturday John Gibson, who gave a squaw whisky and broke her arm, was fined £20. John Sullivan paid his fine of £5 and was let loose, and two or three drunks paid the usual 5s.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE left at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning for the Sound.

DUG.—The schooners Toto and Richardson are fully due here from San Francisco.

THE STEAMER CORTES will leave Esquimalt at 7 A.M. TUESDAY, Feb. 18th. For freight or passage apply to DICKSON, CAMPBELL & CO., Agents.

MAP OF THE GOLD REGIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, COMPILED FROM SKETCHES, AND INFORMATION GIVEN BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES DOUGLAS, C. B., GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND, AND FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM THE MOST INTELLIGENT AND RELIABLE MINERS. BY JUSTINUS EPPER, PUBLISHED BY HIBBEN & CARSWELL, VICTORIA, 1862.

THE steamer Enterprise left at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning for the Sound.

DUG.—The schooners Toto and Richard-

FROZEN FEET.—A CHANCE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—Some four weeks since a Cariboo miner named Wesley walked from New Westminster to Point Roberts on the ice and during the journey had both feet completely frostbitten. He was subsequently brought to Victoria and taken to the Royal Hospital, where he has received the best medical attendance; but all efforts made by the physicians to save the poor man's feet have proved futile, and it is announced that he will lose both below the insteps. Messrs. Neufelder and Eppen on Saturday started a subscription list for the benefit of the unfortunate man, and a list for the same purpose has been left at the Adelphi Saloon. Subscriptions will also be received at the COLONIST office. The sufferer is said to be a respectable, hardworking man, and the appeal now made for assistance will, we trust, not be passed unheeded either by his fellow miners or the citizens of this place.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EMILY HARRIS."—The steamer Emily Harris arrived last night from Burrard's Inlet with twelve passengers and \$15,000 in dust. Mr. T. M. Loop of Ballou's Express came as messenger from Cayoosh, and reports now at Port Douglas and other places on the route thawing rapidly. There is an average depth of 44 feet. The ice in the lakes is becoming rotten. From Sumas down, traveling on the ice is now considered dangerous. There are no signs of a breaking-up below New Westminster. Hard frosts are experienced every night on the river. The number of animals that have perished is not so great as previously reported. Mr. Barnard, of the Express Company, had one foot frozen while making the trip from New Westminster to Yale. He has continued the trip from Sumas on a sledge drawn by Indians.

THE "CORTES."—This steamer left San Francisco with about 550 passengers aboard, on the 7th inst., and reached Portland on Tuesday night at 10 o'clock. The Columbia was full of floating ice, and considerable difficulty was experienced in reaching Portland. About 450 of the passengers remained at Portland and the balance continued on to this port. She also brought two companies of U. S. volunteers, about 120 tons of freight and 200 miles, destined for Cariboo via Bellingham Bay. She was to leave Esquimalt last night for Port Townsend and Bellingham Bay. Returning, she will leave here to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock for San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE.—Mr. McCrea disposed, at private sale, on Friday, of a portion of Mr. C. B. Young's property, situated at the foot of Johnson street and adjoining the old bridge, together with the four frame buildings situated thereon, for the sum of \$12,000. Major Tilton, recently Surveyor General of Washington Territory, was the purchaser. Messrs. Franklin sold the Clipper Warehouse on the same day—price not transpired; and Mr. Backus also sold at private sale twelve outside lots, situated near the residence of Mr. Woods, the banker, for \$3500.

THE "BROTHER JONATHAN."—The Brother Jonathan was locked in the Columbia by the ice for thirteen days. She succeeded in raising the blockade on the 28th ult., and reached San Francisco three days thereafter.

OREGON.—Thousands of cattle have died in Oregon from the severity of the weather. Beef at Portland is eight and nine cents per pound on the hoof.

MARTIAL LAW.—It was rumored when the Cortes left San Francisco that martial law was to be proclaimed the next day in that city.

CARIBOO MAP.—Messrs. Hibben & Carswell has laid on our table a very valuable map of British Columbia, the best ever published.

SHOT AT.—Several communications are unavoidably laid over till our next issue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE MY BUSINESS

will be carried on by Mr. C. W. R. THOMSON,

who hold my written authority for that purpose.

ARTHUR FELLOWS.

fe17 1w

Victoria, V. I., 15th Feb'y, 1862.

REGINA VS GORDON.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITI-

BON I Ex parte, issued out of Her Majesty's Su-

preme Court of Civil Justice, Vancouver Island, to

and directed, I, William Brooke Naylor, Sheriff of the

said Colony, will cause to be sold at 11 o'clock in the

afternoon, on Wednesday, the 26th day of February

instant, on the premises at Twin Oak Farm, Victoria

District, the following Goods, Chattels, etc., viz:

Farm Implements;

The celebrated Race Horse Volunteer;

Three fine American Mares, in foal by one of

the best horses in Oregon;

One Lady's Riding Horse;

Racing Saddle, Lady's Saddle, and two English

Saddles;

Three fine Cows and Calves;

Eight Cows with Calves;

A Yoke of Working Oxen;

One fat Ste. r. and sundry other cattle;

About 40 Pigs;

Poultry;

With sundry other goods and chattels.

The House and Land known as Twin Oak Farm

will be sold subsequently, of which due notice will

be given.

WM. BROOKE NAYLOR,

Sheriff of Vancouver Island,

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, 14th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

A COURT OF REVISION OF THE

LIST OF VOTERS will be held at the places and

times specified hereunder:

Victoria, Town, February 21, Jury-room, 10 till 11

o'clock;

Sooke, February 24, Jury-room, 10 till 11 o'clock,

Victoria District, February 24, Schoolhouse, 11 till

12 o'clock;

Esquimalt District, February 24, Craig Flower, 2

till 3 o'clock;

Esquimalt Town, February 25, Oak, 11 till 12

o'clock;

Lake, February 25, Steven's house, 4 o'clock;

Spanich, " " " "

Nanaimo, March 3, Mr. Nicol's house,

Any voter wishing to make alterations with regard to his qualification or place of abode can do so.

M. W. T. DRAKE.

Revisor.

fe15 1w

REGINA VS GORDON.

REMOVAL.

HENRY NATHAN

Has removed to the

New Fire-proof Brick Store,

OPPOSITE THE H. B. CO'S WHARF.

fe14 1m

To Axmen and Rail Splitters.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE

proposals until Saturday next, 15th inst., for

splitting 40,000 rails, each 12 feet long, on his farm

at Spanich. Also for putting up the same in fences.

THOS. HARRIS.

Wharf st.

fe12 1w

COAL-OIL LAMPS

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,

Just received and for sale by

CURTIS & MOORE,

Druggists

fe10

THE MOST

Comfortable Room in Town

IS AT THE

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.

fe18 1f

TO BILLIARDS!"

—SHAKESPEARE.

AT THE

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL.

fe18 1f

VANCOUVER ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE

Drill Room on Monday, the 15th inst., at 8

o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Captain

Company No. 1, and transacting other important

business. A full attendance of members is particu-

larly requested.

Monday Morning, Feb. 17, 1862.

Arrival of the Cortes.

Later from the States and Europe.

The steamship Cortes arrived at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in nine days from San Francisco, via Portland. She brings late and interesting news from the States and Europe:

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.

An attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House at Alexandria, Va., on Wednesday night, but was discovered in time to prevent accident. The hotel is used as a hospital, and contains 700 patients.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have reported against expelling Jesse D. Bright, by a vote of 6 to 1.

Col. Sam Colt, the revolver pistol man, died at Hartford, Conn., to-day.

It is now stated that Gen. Sigel resigned his position in the army in consequence of ill treatment on the part of Gen. Halleck.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Fremont yesterday read an elaborate paper before the War Committee in vindication of his Missouri campaign.

The great expedition has embarked from Cairo, Generals McClellan and Paint commanding the force from Cairo, and Generals Smith and Wallace those from Paducah—the whole under General Grant.

The case of Stark of Oregon, came up in the Senate yesterday. After a warm discussion, a motion to amend the resolution so as to allow Stark to take the oath, was lost by a vote of 9 to 3.

A vote was then taken to refer the whole subject from the Senate Committee on Credentials to the Committee on Judiciary, and was carried—ayes, 28, noes, 11.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

Humphrey Marshall's forces, twenty-five hundred strong, defeated yes, to-day at Prestonsburg, Ky., by the Federals under Col. Garfield.

The President has approved of the joint resolution explanatory of the act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

The President will not receive Gen. Sigel's resignation. He says he is too good an officer.

The Galveston News states that a vessel laden with two hundred thousand stand of arms, owned by Hebrick of New Orleans, has been captured by our blockading fleet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

Secretary of War Cameron has resigned. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, Buchanan's former Attorney General, will be his successor. Mr. Cameron goes to St. Petersburg. Cassius M. Clay will return and have a position in the army.

Gen. Lane's joint resolution introduced yesterday empowers commanders, while marching through the Indian countries, to muster into service such persons as may present themselves. Nothing is said about color.

The Gem of the Sea, on the 24th of December, ran ashore, 9 miles north of Georgetown, S. C. The British schooner Prince of Wales was burned for attempting to run the blockade; at Augusta, on the 31st captured the schooner Island Belle, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses. The Island Belle was built at Charleston, but sailed under the British flag.

Gen. McKinstry is to be tried so soon as the Auditing Committee finishes its work.

Fremont's debts already audited amount to \$3,000,000.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will soon report a bill recognizing Hayti.

Letters received at Washington from prominent English and French statesmen, say that if the United States would avoid foreign influence, it must make a decided movement to crush out the rebellion.

CHICAGO, January 15—A. M.

The Chicago Tribune's special Washington news of the 14th, says the Judiciary Committee on the bill to confiscate and emancipate the slaves of rebels stands four against; Hickman, Chairman, absent.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means. It appropriates nearly \$200,000,000 to pay the volunteers; \$9,000,000 to pay regulars; \$1,000,000 for western gunboats, and for armament and fortifications over \$1,000,000; ordnance \$8,000,000; army clothing \$39,000,000; manufacturing arms for national army nearly \$2,000,000.

Treasury notes are 5 per cent. discount, though gold is 5 per cent. premium. An Alexandria merchant was arrested on Saturday for refusing to take them at par. Gen. Montgomery released him, but ordered all persons to be arrested who refuse to take Treasury notes at par.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatch says a grand Irish Division will be formed under Shields, with Meagher, Mulligan, Cass and Carrigan for Brigadiers.

Col. Charles Kearney, Topographical Engineer in the United States Army, died last Friday, aged 79 years.

Advice from Mexico state that that country is making immense preparations to oppose the allied fleet. Over 100,000 men will be in the field soon.

News from the Mississippi fleet state that it was going forward, and will encamp at Mayfield, Ky., to-night.

CHICAGO, January 16.

Edwin M. Stanton was yesterday confirmed Secretary of War.

Gen. McClellan was before the Committee on the conduct of the war yesterday. He answered questions touching the present condition of the army as respects transportation, subsistence, and ability to move.

Gen. Sigel still retains his position in the army.

Ice in the river has prevented St. Louis troops from getting down to join the expedition.

The forces under Generals Grant and Smith, from Cairo and Paducah, are mostly Illinois troops. They consist of 19 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments and 2 companies of cavalry, and 7 batteries, besides crews of the fleet, and 4 regiments on the way from St. Louis. Ice abounds.

A Washington dispatch denies the report that further changes in the Cabinet are contemplated.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued a circular, in which he says: Sea Island cotton cannot be made productive in Northern States. Green seed cotton alone will grow in a cold climate.

Secretary Cameron, in answer to information desired by the Senate, denies ever having

made contracts. He left such work to heads of departments.

Rumors are rife as to the discovery of frauds, committed by those who have been raising and equipping regiments. Double rations have been drawn, and other supplies for a force, on paper, and not regularly received.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning agreed to postpone the hundred million dollars treasury note bill for the present, and to substitute a bill which will be issued to creditors; the Bank Commissioners and Secretary Chase having come to an agreement.

The House Committee on Commerce have under consideration a proposition for the establishment of a mail line of steamers from California to Japan, China and the East Indies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

The Kansas contested case terminated yesterday. Lane is entitled to his seat. The vote stood 24 to 16.

News from Fort Leavenworth says that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked on the 6th inst., by superior forces of Texan Rangers. The Indians were compelled to retreat and are now in Kansas.

The expedition from Cairo to Seessiondom, under Gen. Grant, is moving rapidly towards Columbus via Mayfield, Ky., intending to attack by a flank movement. News of a battle may be expected to-morrow.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, dated yesterday, says the expedition was within twelve miles of Columbus.

The Tribune's Washington correspondence says the joint resolution of the Legislature of New York, in relation to the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, which was referred to the House Committee of Commerce, is committed to Gen. Ward, who has prepared a report on the extension of the feature of reciprocity, which bill recommends the removal of the restriction, a provision which renders the operation of the treaty unequal. The Committee propose to make this the occasion of extending commercial relations with other nations on the continent.

The Times' dispatch says the Committee on the Conduct of the War has resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits frauds upon the Government, whenever a soldier is bodily injured from the selling of unsound provisions; also to punish with imprisonment and confiscaion of property all contractors who may defraud the Government in the manufacture of goods sold or services rendered.

It is understood that the contract let out by Secretary Cameron for over a quarter of a million of rifles and carbines, will be ordered annulled by Congress. They cost an average of \$7 each, and involve a loss of \$9,000,000 to the Treasury.

News from Fort Pickens of January 24, says that rebel batteries of Pensacola having repeatedly fired on small vessels, Pickens opened fire on the rebel steamer Times, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard on the 1st. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued till evening, when the rebels' last shot set fire to Warrington. The configuration continued all night. The place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when the Rhode Island left. The fire was seen 35 miles at sea.

The brig Mountain Eagle, just arrived at New York, reports the British ship Gladiator, with the traitors Mason and Slidell on board, arrived at St. George, Bermuda, January 9th and sailed for St. Thomas, January 10th, where the rebels would take passage for England. Bermuda papers say America showed good sense in yielding to England's moderate demand.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.

It is said there are 40,000 troops at Columbus.

Mr. Cameron was yesterday confirmed as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 23 to 11.

Senator Trumbull headed the opposition to Col. Lester Barney, of New York.

A despatch has been received from Minister Adams, announcing that the privateer Sumter, after having burned three American vessels, had taken refuge at Cadiz, Spain.

Gen. Sigel has started with an army from Rolla to scour Western Missouri.

The Chicago Times' daily correspondent says, the gunboats Lexington and Conestoga engaged the rebel batteries at Fort Henry, up the Tennessee river, yesterday. The rebels evacuated, and the Federal troops, under Gen. Smith, occupied the place. The stars and stripes are now floating over the fort. This is the first Federal victory in Tennessee.

The Fortification bill was passed by Congress. It provides for the repairing and strengthening of fortifications on the lake frontier.

The House resolution declaring it to be the purpose of Congress to raise by taxation and customs one hundred and fifty millions annually, was adopted; Powell, of Kentucky, alone voting in the negative.

The New York Herald's Washington despatch says that recent letters from a British statesman confirm the statement, made some time since, that long before the Trent affair the French Minister had endeavored to get the British Government to unite with France in breaking the blockade of the Southern ports of the United States. M. Thouvenel distinctly made such a proposition to Lord John Russell, who positively declined—not because England was not anxious to open certain ports, but because the British Government was unwilling to take an active part in provoking hostility of opening ports for their common benefit.

A despatch dated Louisville, 20th January, says that Gen. Thomas has telegraphed to headquarters that on Saturday Zollicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked him at Webb's Cross Roads, in the vicinity of Somersett. The rebels were effectively put to flight, and retreated towards their intrenchments at Mill Springs, with the Federals in hot pursuit. Particulars of the battle not given. Zollicoffer and Balle Peyton, Jr., were both killed.

Gen. Jim Lane is expected to arrive in Chicago to-morrow night. His staff officers have been selected and approved by Gen. McClellan. They are all men of Lane's school of politics. The General will proceed at once to organize his expedition. Col. Brackett's cavalry, 1,300 men, leave this city to-morrow to join the expedition at Lexington.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

The Journal's Cairo despatch says that the expedition has returned to Paducah and Bird's Point. It seems to have been a reconnoitering expedition and not designed for a regular advance to the South. In this it was highly successful, having learned the state of the country within seven miles of Columbus, and driven the rebels from Forts Beauregard and Henry, on the Tennessee river, and ascertained the exact condition of the rebel forces.

Gen. Halleck will undoubtedly go to Cairo soon and then a forward movement towards Columbus will be made.

Vessels which arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 17th, report Burnside's expedition had entered Pamlico Sound by Hatteras Inlet. Roanoke Island was defended by 3,000 rebel troops, and will be the first point of attack.

Gen. Buell is reported ready to advance from Green river. All the regulars have already been forward.

The particulars of the victory at Somersett, as far as learned, are as follows: Gen. Thomas has been for some weeks in Southeastern Kentucky, with his division, composed of about eight thousand men. Of this force, Gen. Shear's brigade was 30 miles from Gen. Thomas's headquarters. Col. Morrison's brigade was 20 miles distance, but learning from a messenger that Zollicoffer contemplated an attack, Morrison marched all the distance on yesterday night through rain and sleet, and arrived at the headquarters of Gen. Thomas about three hours before the battle commenced. His men, though tired and hungry, plunged into battle and fought like tigers. Shear's brigade did not arrive until after the enemy had fled. Among the regiments most actively engaged in the fight was the 9th and 10th Indiana, the Ohio, 2d Michigan, 4th and 10th Kentucky, and 18th Ills. Regts.

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The battle raged with great energy for near three hours, when Zollicoffer and Peyton being killed, and our artillery pouring such volleys of death into their ranks, the enemy fled in great confusion. Before the General fell, the enemy fought desperately, as the number killed in our ranks will tell.

Gen. Thomas continued to pursue until night set in. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran

before them in the wildest confusion, like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to the entrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they lay all night, expecting to storm them in the morning, but with the aid of boats and barges the enemy managed to cross the river before daylight.

They left behind them all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents and wagon-loads of quartermaster's, commissary and medical stores, which fell into our hands. Our troops took possession of their entrenchments early on Monday morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river the rebels dispersed in all directions.

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The N. O. Delta says a steamer ran the blockade in Texas, January 14th, with one thousand barrels of cotton.

The N. Y. Times' despatch says private letters from abroad confirm the impression that England, France and Spain meditate the early recognition of the Confederate States, on the ground of humanity.

A Richmond dispatch admits that the aggregate force of the rebels now in the field is but twenty thousand.

Charleston is to be rebuilt, the Legislature of South Carolina having passed a bill to loan one million of dollars to parties wishing to build. None but fireproof buildings will be allowed to be built.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond, Friday night, after a brief illness.

CHICAGO, January 21.

Gen. Jim Lane delivered a speech last night at the Tremont House, in this city, to an immense audience. He said that the war had been carried on thus far by conservatives, according to their notions; for the next eight months the radicals were going to manage it. This has been agreed on at Washington.

Senator Johnson of Tennessee read a despatch from Major Hayes, stating in substance as follows: Zollicoffer is indeed dead. I have seen his body, and the victory is overwhelming. The rebels are driven from this entire section of the country, and Kentucky will soon be free from traitors.

CHICAGO, January 24.

Appearances indicate that Gen. McClellan's plan of operations is something as follows: As part of our forces in Kentucky shall advance into Tennessee, the remainder, with those at Cairo, will operate against Boiling Green, forcing the Confederates to abandon their position; their retreat will be cut off, and their condition will be precarious. Meanwhile, the Mississippi flotilla will proceed upon its mission. If the Burnside expedition shall obtain possession of the North Carolina railroads, the rebels' connection between Virginia and the cotton States will be cut off. The army at Manassas thus isolated, must leave its entrenchments either to attack Gen. McClellan or retreat.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Flag-officer McLean, dated Ship Island, January 18th, in which he reports the capture of the town of B. loxi, Mississippi, on the 1st inst., by the officers and crews of the steamers Water Witch, New London and Henry Lewis. The male portion of the inhabitants had fled, and left the women and children behind.

A great rise has taken place in the Mississippi at Cairo. The pontoon bridge at Paducah was carried down the stream.

Fort Pulaski has been abandoned by the rebels, and will be occupied by the Federal troops.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.

Gen. Halleck has given the St. Louis Secession sympathizers an inkling of what they may expect if they decline to pay the assessment levied on them. He seized the goods of one of the defaulters, and added 25 per cent to the original assessment, put him out of the State, and then imprisoned the attorney who sought to replevin the property.

The House has stricken out of the Senate bill the diplomatic recognition of Hayti and Liberia.

A Washington special dispatch to the New York papers says letters from Havana state that the allies are greatly dissatisfied at their prospects in Mexico, and complain that Miramon had deceived them. They expected aid from strong party, whereas they find the population united against them, and express the conviction that the present force is inadequate to bring the Mexicans to terms. Much discontent prevails among them, and several quarrels have already occurred, in consequence of which the French are to be sent to Tampico, and the English to attack Matamoras.

Minister Corwin writes that the leading spirits of the new Administration declare that Mexico will make a successful resistance to the invaders.

Col. Reynolds, Government agent at Port Royal, reports having secured \$1,000,000 worth of cotton, and that some 3000 negroes who were engaged in gathering the staple were orderly and industrious.

The report that the rebels had evacuated Manassas is untrue.

Troops are again gathering at Annapolis, supposed to be for another expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

The Fulton Bank and other buildings, at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets were burned to-day. Loss \$500,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

A resolution was introduced in the Maryland Legislature, requesting Senators Pearce and Kennedy to resign.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.

The steamer City of New York struck outside the bar of Hatteras Inlet, and was lost. Cargo valued at \$200,000. The steamer Pocohontas, Grapeshot and two others were also lost.

A Richmond dispatch says that it has reliable authority for making the statement that General Beauregard takes the command of the army at Columbus, Ky.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

Gen. McClellan has ordered all the absent officers connected with the army of the Potowmack to join their regiments.

DAILY BRITISH COLONIST--Supplement.

VICTORIA, V. I., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

"TRADE LICENSES ACT, 1860."

List of Persons liable to pay Taxes under Section 3 of this Act for the half year commencing July 1st, 1861.

Name.	Place of Business.	Business.	Assessed.	Tax.	Name.	Place of Business.	Business.	Assessed.	Tax.
			£	£ s. d.				£	£ s. d.
Adams, D F.	Douglas street.	Builder.	95	1 0 0	Kaplan, L.	Victoria.	Trader.	95	1 0 0
Abraham, M.	Johnson street.	Fruiterer.	95	1 0 0	Kane, John.	Yates street.	Blacksmith.	120	1 10 0
Ahlenfeld, M P.	Government street.	Grocer.	500	2 0 0	Kenoedy, Peter.	Victoria.	Ship Owner.	150	1 10 0
Archong.	Government street.	Restaurant.	250	1 10 0	Kelly, S. L.	Yates street.	Tinman.	300	2 0 0
Allatt, Smith.	Government street.	Carpenter.	600	3 10 0	Kerrin, P.	—	Skin Dealer.	100	1 10 0
Akernethy, Robert.	Government street.	Baker.	250	1 10 0	Lysle, J. W.	Government street.	General Dealer.	120	1 10 0
Anderson, Simon.	Broad street.	Storekeeper.	95	1 0 0	Lathier, E.	Store street.	Baker.	120	1 10 0
Austin, R H.	—	Water-carrier.	Commencing.	1 0 0	La Grange, —	Johnson street.	Bookseller.	95	1 0 0
Atkinson.	Schooner Woodpigeon.	Trader.	250	1 10 0	Lomax, John.	Government street.	Teamster.	100	1 10 0
Antoine.	Johnson street.	Fish dealer.	95	1 0 0	Langley Bros.	Yates street.	Apothecaries.	3,000	9 0 0
Andrew, James.	Johnson street.	Shoemaker.	95	1 0 0	Lewis, Lee.	Yates street.	Clother.	3 0	2 0 0
Baker, William.	—	Plasterer.	95	1 0 0	Lewis & Cohn.	Yates street.	Cigar Dealer.	450	2 0 0
Boas, S.	—	Pedlar.	300	2 0 0	Leete & Gibbs.	Yates street.	Grocers.	450	2 0 0
Briggs & Robson.	Trounce street.	Masons.	500	2 0 0*	Lee, Kwong & Co.	Cormorant street.	Merchants.	3,000	9 0 0
Baldwin, John.	Johnson street.	Fruiterer.	95	1 0 0	Laumeister, F. W.	Johnson street.	Flour Dealer.	450	2 0 0
Beegan, Frank.	Yates street.	Bootmaker.	250	1 10 0	Levi, John J.	Johnson street.	Broker.	200	1 10 0
Beck, W & Co.	Government street.	Grocers.	250	1 10 0	Laumeister & Co.	Johnson street.	Brewer.	250	1 10 0
Belasco & Cohen.	Yates street.	Fruiterers.	95	1 0 0	Larman, James.	Johnson street.	Boot-maker.	150	1 10 0
Belasco, Abraham.	Johnson street.	Fruiterer.	250	1 10 0	Leney, D.	Johnson street.	Merchant.	1,000	3 10 0
Bell, James.	Fort street.	Ironmonger.	2,500	6 0 0	Lewis, Richard.	Government street.	Builder.	200	1 10 0
Brown & Mathews.	Johnson st. (Wad'gton alley).	Clothers.	195	1 10 0	Lea, John.	Waddington Alley.	Green Grocer.	95	1 0 0
Blackman, A.	Yates street.	Ironmonger.	500	2 0 0	Little, J. T. & Co.	Wharf street.	Coal Merch'ts & Wharfingers.	500	2 0 0
Bossi Charles.	Johnson street.	Retail Store.	300	2 0 0	Lewis, A. —	—	Commission Dealer.	95	1 0 0
Blanc, L A.	Government street.	Jeweler.	95	1 0 0	Lohing, Robert.	—	Ship wright.	240	1 10 0
Booth, E A.	Fort street.	Water Carrier.	150	1 10 0	Llewellyn, D.	Johnson street.	Blacksmith.	95	1 0 0
Bale, Hippolite.	Government street.	Barber.	150	1 10 0	Lev, Lewis.	Johnson street.	Indian Trader.	150	1 10 0
Bowman & Halsey.	Yates street.	Livery Stable.	500	2 0 0	Ludlow, J.	Yates street.	Painter.	95	1 0 0
Bocion.	Broad street.	Milkman.	95	1 0 0	Le Clare, A.	—	Green Grocer.	95	1 0 0
Bond, Willis.	—	Contractor.	95	1 0 0	La charme, —	Johnson street.	Poulterer.	95	1 0 0
Booth, W A.	Langley street.	—	300	2 0 0	Le Reaux, —	Johnson street.	Syrup Manufacturer.	95	1 0 0
Bayley, C A.	Yates street.	Grocer.	1,200	6 0 0	Lowe, James.	Yates street.	Merchant.	500	2 0 0
Barton.	Yates street.	Hair-dresser.	95	1 0 0	Levi, —	Government street.	Tobacconist.	95	1 0 0
Bunster, A W.	Johnson street.	Brewer.	300	2 0 0	Lash, —	Government street.	Milliner.	500	2 0 0
Braverman & Lewin.	Yates street.	Fruiterers.	400	2 0 0	Mayer, A.	Yates street.	Clother.	250	1 10 0
Brunn A J.	Government street.	Tailor.	350	2 0 0	Marks, E.	Yates street.	Watchmaker.	150	1 10 0
Budwig James.	Government street.	Clother.	250	1 10 0	Martin, Jno.	Yates street.	Sadler.	150	1 10 0
Buhler, A.	Government street.	Scourer.	95	1 0 0	Macredy, Jno.	Yates street.	Builder.	400	2 0 0
Breban.	—	Painter.	95	1 0 0	Montrose, J. B.	View street.	Builder.	150	1 10 0
Baugh, Wm.	Wharf street.	Teamster.	250	1 10 0	Moore, N. & Co.	Yates street.	Dry Goods Store.	2,500	6 0 0
Bailey.	Fort street.	Brickmaker.	100	1 10 0	Moses, T. P.	Yates street.	Clother.	300	2 0 0
Buckley, Jno.	Indian Reserve.	Brickmaker.	100	1 10 0	Morris, James.	Yates street.	Boot-maker.	95	1 0 0
Boyce.	Wharf street.	Wood Dealer.	95	1 0 0	Messikomer, J.	Johnson street.	Grocer and Clothier.	150	1 10 0
Boone & Erdman.	Yates street.	Carpenters and Builders.	Commencing.	1 0 0	McFernan, Patrick.	Johnson street.	Grocer.	250	1 10 0
Benson, A R.	Nanaimo.	Ship Owner.	200	1 10 0	Mouttet, L.	Johnson street.	Provision Merchant.	450	2 0 0
Balls, G & Jones, Stephens.	Victoria.	Ship Owner.	95	1 0 0	Megholt, J. C.	Johnson street.	Tailor.	95	1 0 0
Booth.	Victoria.	Carpenter.	95	1 0 0	Meyer, M.	Yates street.	Clother.	1,200	6 0 0
Basius, George.	Waddington alley.	Fish Dealer.	95	1 0 0	Milby, N.	Wharf street.	Wooden Goods Dealer.	450	2 0 0
Begg, Jonathan.	Salt Spring Island.	Nurseryman.	95	1 0 0	Marvin, E. B.	Wharf street.	Sail-maker.	140	1 10 0
Brodrick, Richard.	Wharf street.	Coal Merchant & Wharfinger.	Commencing.	1 0 0	Morris, J. M.	Waddington Alley.	Restaurant Keeper.	350	2 0 0
Cameron, Thomas.	Cormorant street.	Blacksmith.	250	1 10 0	McGowan, M.	Douglas street.	Builder.	350	2 0 0
Cuire & Grancini.	Wharf street.	Ironmongers.	1,350	6 0 0	Machiavelli, Philip.	Esquimalt.	Grocer.	95	1 0 0
Carter, Paris.	Fort street.	Grocer.	95	1 0 0	Mitchell, T.	Esquimalt.	Teamster.	95	1 0 0
Casamavou, A.	Wharf street.	Grocer.	1,350	6 0 0	Monterey, Jos.	Cook street.	General Dealer.	200	1 10 0
Cheda, E B.	Johnson street.	Milkman.	350	2 0 0	McKenzie, K.	Craigflower.	Miller and Baker.	1,200	6 0 0
Clark, J W.	Langley alley.	Carpenter.	350	2 0 0	Morris & Monet.	Government street.	Fruiterers.	95	1 0 0
Cohen, Harris.	Yates street.	Fruiterer.	250	1 10 0	Monaghan, T.	Victoria District.	Teamster.	95	1 0 0
Cohen, R.	Yates street.	Clother.	1,000	3 10 0	Muir, Michael.	Sooke and Victoria.	Lumber Merchant.	500	2 0 0
Clavry, & Co.	Yates street.	Butchers.	500	2 0 0	Miller, Charles.	Store street.	General Dealer.	95	1 0 0
Crowther, R. A.	Yates street.	Painter.	150	1 10 0	Martin, M.	Humboldt street.	Hair Dresser.	100	1 10 0
Corbiniere, P.	Yates street.	Grocer.	500	2 0 0	McPherson, J.	Douglas street.	Carpenter.	150	1 10 0
Crasson, James.	Yates street.	Broker.	95	1 0 0	McQuade, Peter.	Wharf street.	Ship Chandler.	450	2 0 0
Crocet, Ferdinand.	Yates street.	Water Carrier.	150	1 10 0	Malawski, —	Yates street.	Tobacconist and Skin Dealer.	600	3 10 0
Copperman William.	Johnson street.	Indian Trader.	1,000	3 10 0	McInnes, A. D.	Nanaimo.	Butcher.	150	1 10 0
Curtis & Moore.	Yates street.	Druggists.	1,500	6 0 0	Mack, W. H.	Johnson street.	Trader.	95	1 0 0
Curtin & Co.	Wharf street.	Grocers.	150	1 10 0	Miller.	Johnson street.	Teamster.	150	1 10 0
Cassin & Co.	Cormorant street.	Teamsters.	250	1 10 0	McDonell, R. J.	Government street.	Confectioner.	95	1 0 0
Couch, J. P.	Wharf street.	Commission Agent.	250	1 10 0	Moffit, —	Victoria.	Contractor.	95	1 0 0
Caesar, A.	Government street.	Barber.	95	1 0 0	McClure, L.	Government street.	Printer.	600	3 10 0
Cheavallier.	Store street.	Cooper.	95	1 0 0	Main, A. F.	Yates street.	Price Current.	95	1 0 0
Cheavenu.	Johnson street.	Blacksmith.	95	1 0 0	Matthewson.	Government street.	Restaurant Keeper.	450	2 0 0
Campbell, F.	Government street.	Fruiterer.	95	1 0 0	Marchand, Jr. & Co.	Yates street.	Assayer.	500	2 0 0
Coker, E.	Yates street.	Blacksmith.	150	1 10 0	Munro, —	Victoria.	Contractor.	600	3 10 0
Chour Peter.	Yates street.	Milkman.	95	1 0 0	McFee, E. W.	Broad street.	Tinsmith.	120	1 10 0
Culverwell, W.	Yates street.	Scrivener.	150	1 10 0	McSmith, Chas.	Kane street.	Carpenter.	300	2 0 0
Claverie & La Tryte.	Victoria.	Bakers.	95	1 0 0	Moody, S. A.	Government street.	News Agent.	240	1 10 0
Cassel, Martin.	Waddington alley.	Baker.	100	1 10 0	McKav, Hugh.	—	Trader and Ship Owner.	95	1 0 0
Casse, F.	Government street.	Corn Dealer.	100	1 10 0	Martin Bros.	Wharf street.	Merchants.	1,600	6 0 0
Chapman, E.	View street.	Carpenter.	100	1 10 0	Morris Bros & Co.	Yates street.	Clothers.	1,500	6 0 0
Cushman, Charles.	Pearkes' Warehouse.	Jobber.	100	1 10 0	Mansel, H.	Government street.	Boot maker.	120	1 10 0
Carey, M.	—	Bootmaker.	95	1 0 0	Miller.	Victoria.	Blacksmith.	95	1 0 0
Clark, G.	Sloop J Thornton.	Trader.	250	1 10 0	Noble, T.	Government street.	Butcher.	95	1 0 0
Castle, M.	Waddington alley.	Baker.	100	1 10 0	Noltomeier, A.	Waddington alley.	Boot maker.	150	1 10 0
Carswell, J & Co.	Langley alley.	General Merchants.</							

Archong,	Government street,	Restaurant,	250	1 10 0			Kelly, S. L.	Yates street,	Timman	300	2 10 0
Allatt, Smith,	Government street,	Carpenter,	600	3 10 0			Kerrin, P.	Skin Dealer,		100	1 10 0
Aberneithy, Robert,	Government street,	Baker,	250	1 10 0			Lysle, J. W.	Government street,	General Dealer,	120	1 10 0
Anderson, Simon,	Broad street,	Store-keeper,	95	1 0 0			Lachier, E.	Store street,	Baker,	120	1 10 0
Austin, R. H.,	Schooner Woodpigeon,	Water-carrier,	Commencing,	1 0 0			La Grange, —,	Johnson street,	Bookseller,	120	1 10 0
Atkinson,	Johnson street,	Trader,	250	1 10 0			Lomax, John,	Government street,	Teamster,	100	1 10 0
Antoine,	Johnson street,	Fish dealer,	95	1 0 0			Langley Bros,	Yates street,	Apothecaries,	3,000	3 10 0
Andrew, James,	Johnson street,	Shoemaker,	95	1 0 0			Lewis, Lewis,	Yates street,	Clother,	3 0	2 10 0
Baker, William,	Plasterer,		95	1 0 0			Lewis & Cohn,	Yates street,	Cigar Dealers,	450	2 10 0
Boas, S.,	Podlar,		300	2 0 0			Lester & Gibbs,	Yates street,	Grocers,	450	2 10 0
Briggs & Robson,	Masons,		500	2 0 0			Lee, Kwon, & Co,	Cormorant street,	Merchants,	3,000	3 10 0
Baldwin, John,	Fruiterer,		95	1 0 0			Laumeister, F. W.,	Johnson street,	Flour Dealer,	450	2 10 0
Beegan, Frank,	Footmaker,		250	1 10 0			Levi, John J.,	Johnson street,	Broker,	200	1 10 0
Beck, W & Co,	Grocers,		250	1 10 0			Laumeister & Co,	Johnson street,	Brewers,	250	1 10 0
Belasco & Cohen,	Fruiterers,		95	1 0 0			Larman, James,	Johnson street,	Boot-maker,	150	1 10 0
Belasco, Abraham,	Frutierer,		250	1 10 0			Lenevu, D.,	Johnson street,	Merchant,	1,000	3 10 0
Bell, James,	Ironmonger,		2,500	6 0 0			Lewis, Richard,	Government street,	Builder,	200	1 10 0
Brown & Mathews,	Johnson st. (Wadgton alley) Clothiers,		195	1 10 0			Lea, John,	Waddington Alley,	Green Grocer,	95	1 0 0
Blackman, A.,	Ironmonger,		500	2 0 0			Little, J. T. & Co,	Wharf street,	Coal Merch't & Wharfingers,	500	2 0 0
Bossi Charles,	Retail Store,		300	2 0 0			Lewis, A.,	Yates street,	Commission Dealer,	95	1 0 0
Blanc, L. A.,	Jeweler,		95	1 0 0			Lading, Robert,	Yates street,	Ship-wright,	240	1 10 0
Booth, E. A.,	Water Carrier,		150	1 10 0			Llewellyn, D.,	Johnson street,	Blacksmith,	95	1 0 0
Bale, Hippolite,	Barber,		150	1 10 0			Levi, Lévis,	Johnson street,	Indian Trader,	150	1 10 0
Bowman & Halsey,	Livery Stable,		500	2 0 0			Ludlow, J.,	Yates street,	Painer,	95	1 0 0
Boson,	Milkman,		95	1 0 0			Le Clare, A.,	Johnson street,	Greene Grocer,	95	1 0 0
Bond, Willis,	Contractor,		95	1 0 0			Le Chare, —,	Johnson street,	Poulterer,	95	1 0 0
Booth, W. A.,	Teamster,		300	2 0 0			Le Reaux, —,	Johnson street,	Syrup Manufacturer,	95	1 0 0
Bayley, C. A.,	Grocer,		1,200	6 0 0			Lowe, James,	Yates street,	Merchant,	500	2 0 0
Barton,	Hair-dresser,		95	1 0 0			Levi, —,	Government street,	Tobacconist,	95	1 0 0
Bunster, A. W.,	Brewer,		300	2 0 0			Lash, —,	Government street,	Milliner,	500	2 0 0
Braverman & Lewin,	Fruiterers,		400	2 0 0							
Brunn A. J.,	Taylor,		350	2 0 0							
Budwig James,	Clothier,		250	1 10 0							
Buhler, A.,	Scourer,		95	1 0 0							
Breban,	Painter,		95	1 0 0							
Baugh, Wm,	Brickmaker,		250	1 10 0							
Bailey,	Brickmaker,		100	1 10 0							
Burke, Jno,	Wood Dealer,		95	1 0 0							
Buckley, Peter,	Commission Merchant,		250	1 10 0							
Boeve,	Carpenters and Builders,	Commencing,	1 0 0								
Boone & Erdman,	Ship Owner,		200	1 10 0							
Benson, A. R.,	Ship Owner,		95	1 0 0							
Balls, G & Jones, Stephens,	Carpenter,		95	1 0 0							
Booth,	Victoria,		95	1 0 0							
Bastian, George,	Waddington alley,	Fish Dealer,	95	1 0 0							
Egg, Jonathan,	Nurseryman,		95	1 0 0							
Brodick, Richard,	Wharf street,	Coal Merchant & Wharfinger,	1 0 0								
Cameron, Thomas,	Cormorant street,	Blacksmith,	250	1 10 0							
Caire & Grancini,	Wharf street,	Ironmongers,	1,350	6 0 0							
Carter, Paris,	Fort street,	Grocers,	95	1 0 0							
Casamavoy, A.,	Wharf street,		1,350	6 0 0							
Cheda, E. B.,	Johnson street,	Milkman,	95	1 0 0							
Clark, J. W.,	Langley alley,	Carpenter,	350	2 0 0							
Cohen, Harris,	Fruiterer,		250	1 10 0							
Cohen, H.,	Yates street,	Clothier,	1,000	3 10 0							
Clary, & Co,	Yates street,	Butchers,	500	2 0 0							
Growthier, R. A.,	Yates street,	Painter,	150	1 10 0							
Corbinier, P.,	Yates street,	Gracer,	500	2 0 0							
Crasson, James,	Yates street,	Broker,	95	1 0 0							
Crocet, Ferdinand,	Yates street,	Water Carrier,	150	1 10 0							
Copperman William,	Johnson street,	Indian Trader,	1,000	3 10 0							
Curtis & Moore,	Yates street,	Druggists,	1,500	6 0 0							
Curtin & Co,	Wharf street,	Grocers,	150	1 10 0							
Cassin & Co,	Cormorant street,	Teamsters,	250	1 10 0							
Couch, J. P.,	Wharf street,	Commission Agent,	95	1 0 0							
Caesar, A.,	Government street,	Barber,	95	1 0 0							
Chevallier,	Store street,	Cooper,	95	1 0 0							
Cheauveu,	Johnson street,	Blacksmith,	95	1 0 0							
Campbell, F.,	Government street,	Fruiterer,	95	1 0 0							
Coker, E.,	Yates street,	Blacksmith,	150	1 10 0							
Chourne Peter,	Yates street,	Milkman,	95	1 0 0							
Culverwell, W.,	Yates street,	Scrivener,	150	1 10 0							
Claverie & La Trye,	Victoria,	Bakers,	95	1 0 0							